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ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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WAYS OF SLEEPING.

Exactly Opposite Conditions Sought by People of Different Nations.

The things which one person needs to make him sleep are precisely the things which would keep another awake all night. Even the sedative medicines which put one person immediately into a heavy slumber excite another into a condition of nervous restlessness. The European or American, in order to sleep well, ordinarily requires a downy pillow under the head, but the Japanese, stretching himself upon a rush mat on the floor, puts a hard, square block of wood under his head, and does not sleep well if he does not have it. The Chinese makes great account of his bed, which is very low indeed—scarcely rising from the floor—but is often carved exquisitely of wood, but it never occurs to him to make it any softer than the rush mats will render it. While the people of the northern countries cannot sleep unless they have plenty of room to stretch out their legs the inhabitants of the tropics often curl themselves up like monkeys at the lower angle of a suspended hammock and sleep soundly in that position.

The robust American often covers himself with a pair of blankets and throws his window wide open to the air, even in the winter time, and he does not complain if he finds a little drift of snow across the top of his bed in the morning. The Russian, on the contrary, likes no sleeping place so well as the top of a big soapstone stove in his domicile. Crawling out of this blistering bed in the morning he likes to take a plunge in a cold stream, even if he has to break the ice to get into it. The Laplander crawls, head and all, into a bag made of reindeer skin, and sleeps warm and comfortable within it. The East Indian, at the other end of the world, also has a sleeping bag, but it is more porous than the Laplander's. Its purpose is to keep out mosquitoes more than to keep the sleeper warm. While the American still clings to his feather pillow, he is steadily discarding his old-fashioned feather bed in favor of the hair or straw mattress. The feather bed is relegated to the country, and many people who slept upon it all through their childhood find themselves uncomfortable upon it in their maturity. The German not only sleep upon a feather bed but underneath one. The feather covering used in Germany, however, concludes the Youth's Companion, is not so large or as thick as the one which is used as a mattress, and the foreigner who undertakes to sleep beneath it often finds his feet suffering from cold while his shoulders are suffering from heat.

FIGHT WITH A SHARK.

A Man's Fierce Conflict With an Ocean Monster.

The waters about New Zealand, like those of the South Pacific in general, are infested with a formidable species of shark, which does not hesitate to attack human beings. Many tragedies have been recorded from this cause, and many narrow escapes have been effected by fishermen, sailors and bathers. The New Zealand Herald describes a desperate fight which recently took place in Manukau harbor, a great inlet from the ocean near Auckland.

Mr. Henry Jacobson, light-keeper at North Manukau Heads, was out in his boat, about six miles down the harbor. A squall struck and swamped his boat, and left him in the water. The boat was heavily ballasted, and sunk. He dived and attempted to relieve the ballast, but failed.

Jacobson was a good swimmer, and resolved to make for the land. He grasped an oar and struck out manfully.

But he had not counted on the tide, which at that hour was running very strong, and instead of being able to make a direct course for land, was swept three miles farther down the harbor.

As he was lying upon the water, almost exhausted, he saw a large shark coming close upon him. He knew it was a man-eater, and the knowledge did not increase the comfort of his situation.

The shark grabbed at his hand, but Jacobson gave him the oar in its stead, and was about to ram the implement down the creature's throat when it drew back. It circled round and round him, and presently rushed straight for him again.

This time the man had his sheath knife drawn, and, holding the oar as a shield, stabbed the shark in the side. The blood flowed, reddening the water all about.

The shark drew back, wounded as it was, and made another attack. This time Jacobson struck the fish a ripping blow near the tail. This seemed too much for it, and it swam away.

Jacobson was now left, in a greatly exhausted condition, clinging to his oar, in the bloody water. Just as he was giving up hope of being able to reach the land a boat from the port hove in sight. He was seen, and hauled into the boat, after being in the water two hours and a half. He was unable to speak for a considerable time.

About Tuning Instruments.

It has often puzzled the uninitiated to give a reason why musicians tune their instruments in public and not before they enter the orchestra. If they tuned their instruments before entering the theater or concert room the temperature is very apt to be different in the place of performance, and therefore the instruments would not be in tune. A piano that is in tune in a cold room would get out of tune if the room were suddenly heated.

QUEER HABITS OF WILD GEESE.

They Sometimes Build Nests in Trees—Eggs That Stand Rough Usage.

Wild geese, under certain conditions when caught, become quite domestic. In Meeker, Col., according to the Denver Times, there are three owned at the Meeker hotel which have been there nearly five years. They were caught when young, and for awhile after being grown their wings were kept clipped. Afterward no attention was paid to them, and they were left to take care of themselves, but they have never attempted to leave, though they ramble about the town unrestrained.

The supposition usually prevails that wild geese build their nests in the long grass and bushes fringing the isolated streams and lakes, where they usually congregate to rear their young. Such, however, is not the case, for their nests are often found in the tops of trees. Quite a resort for wild geese is found at the head waters of the Yama river, and a year ago two boys living near Steamboat springs found a nest in the top of a cottonwood tree.

The goose was sitting on the nest, and the two boys shot her off and then climbed up to inspect the nest. It contained quite a number of eggs, and the next thing discussed was how to get them to the ground. First they tried dropping them, the boy on the ground holding his hat, but after breaking two that plan was abandoned, and then the boy up in the tree thought of a novel plan that worked to perfection. He took off his boots and socks, and, placing the latter inside his boots to form a soft lining, carefully placed the eggs within, then fastened his boots to the waistband of his trousers by loosening his suspenders upon either side and passing the ends through the finger straps of the boots and again buttoning them to the waistband. Thus arranged he successfully descended the tree.

The eggs, it seems, are next to indestructible, and will stand plenty of rough usage. In the present case the boys were on horseback, and rode around all the afternoon with the eggs strapped in a coat or saddle. They were placed that night in a pan until the morning following and then it occurred to one of the boys to place them under a hen, which was done. Seven of the eggs hatched, and the goslings grew to be full grown geese. They would go to the river every day and return to the accustomed roost every night, regularly, and wait around for their breakfast before going to the river again in the morning.

LAZZARONI IN NAPLES.

They Have One Occupation, and That Is Making Love.

A century ago there were thirty thousand "lazzaroni" in Naples. Neither disease nor want has diminished their number. Their children die at fearful rate, but there are many hospitals for the survivors, and neither board nor lodging costs them much, when, at a mature age, they are turned loose into the world to become "lazzaroni" in their turn, like their unknown fathers and mothers. What is a "lazzarone?" it may be asked. According to Colletta, who is quoted in the National Review, he is a being who lives how he can without working. If he puts a hand to honest labor he is no longer a "lazzarone." It may be doubted whether the "lazzarone" will ever become extinct. The "resanitation" scheme will not oust him nor make him change his habits. He is more than half what his climate makes him.

A Neapolitan has said that love is the only occupation of the unoccupied. If this be really so imagine the condition of Naples! As far as observation goes, the "lazzaroni," as a class, seem to consider the effort of extraneous courtship somewhat too strong for them. They will throw sparks in plenty into the inflammable hearts of their fair acquaintances, but it will be rather from the sheer love of deviltry begotten of idleness than because they are in the toils of a consuming affection. "Friendship! nothing more?" whispers a handsome brown giant into the ear of a maid as brown as himself, whom for half an hour he has been plying with what seem to be insidious advances, and whose dark eyes have begun to gleam with passion. If the girl be a good girl, she answers: "Certainly,' nothing more, and the chaff continues. Otherwise, a frown and a pout of the full lips tell the man that he may, if he dare run the risk, go a step further. Truth to say, woman is the prime cause of very many of the deaths by the knife. Although human nature is in few cities more human and less divine than in Naples, the verdict which acquits the man who avenges with the dagger the wrong done to his wife or sister, or gives him but a trifling sentence, is held to be very just.

Comet Wine.

One of the curious superstitions which has come down from the middle ages is that wine grown in "comet years," or years which were signalized by the appearance of comets of unusual size, possessed a more exquisite bouquet than wines of other years. There is no good reason that the idea has a more substantial basis than popular superstition, but it is certain that the belief is sufficiently potent to influence the market. The wines of 1811, 1826, 1839, 1845, 1852, 1858, 1861 and 1882, which were all comet years, are said by a competent authority to command a higher price than the vintage of other years.

A PAPOOSE BURIAL.

The Indian Mother's Wild Lullaby Over Her Dead Child.

One who roamed the northwestern territory years ago, says the Helena (Mont.) Journal, relates the following pathetic story of the burial of a papoose near Seattle, which he happened upon by hearing the mother's lament: "Creeping nearer," he said, "I saw two squaws in the door of a tepee, cowering over the embers of a dying fire. Both were wailing, keeping the wake for the dead, and one held clasped to her breast a little stiffly bound bundle. Starting in a low gurgling sound, their wail rose louder and louder on the still night air, until at last it culminated in a prolonged shriek. It came and went, and came and went again, that lament for the dead over the little body, incased in its stiff wrappings, that had been all the world to her. To-morrow would see it pass from her sight forever; to-night it was cradled in her arms. After a little the passionate lamentations subsided, and by and by the mother began to croon to herself a lullaby used by the women of the Flatheads for hundreds of years. Roughly translated it runs thus:

"Swing, swing, little one, lullaby:
Thou'rt not alone to weep;
Mother cares for you—she is nigh,
Sleep, my little one, sleep,
Gently, gently, wee one, swing;
Gently, gently while I sing,
E-we-wa-wa, lullaby.

"In all my life I have never heard anything so heartrending. Silently I stole away and left the mother rocking her dead baby in her arms. Next morning when I resumed my journey I came upon the two squaws, who were arranging the grass for the dead baby. Bending over the tightly swathed bundle they kissed it again and again; then, sobbing, began to throw in clods of earth until the grave was filled; then, leaving meat and berries for the child's nourishment, they kissed the ground and slowly turned their steps toward the darkened tepee, never again to hear the patter of the little, restless feet, the baby voice, or feel the clasp of the tiny hand. The baby tongue was stilled forever, and in that Indian mother's heart was an unutterable longing, a grief that could never be healed. The Indians always bury with their children the little playthings they have loved in life. Among the Flatheads especially the toys and small belongings of the children are sure to be placed under the little tent which is placed over each dead body."

QUEER THEATERS IN MEXICO.

Scenery Generally Poor and the Dialogue of the Plays Extremely Verbose.

"The theaters? Well, I have found them to be in rather primitive condition," said Manager Haulon to a Philadelphia Inquirer reporter. "In size they are as large as ours; one in particular, the Teatro Nacional, being about equal in size to the Boston theater. The stage equipment, in the way of scenery, it must be admitted, is poor. Hardly a piece but what has the appearance of having seen many years of hard service. But, then, I do not believe the Mexicans consider scenic embellishments a sine qua non in the staging of their plays, as, for the most part, what I saw were extremely verbose, replete with lengthy dialogue and devoid of much action. They have to depend almost entirely upon local talent for their plays and players. "Once in awhile a grand opera company from Europe will visit them, or a genuine Spanish zarrula, or comic opera company, but I am told that they are few and far between, as it an expensive and hazardous undertaking. Acustom I noticed in the Teatro Principal, called the 'Tandas' system, you will agree might be adopted with advantage in some theaters in this country. The patrons pay for one act at a time, at the rate of about twenty-five cents for an orchestra seat. Should they remain in their seats after the first act, the treasurers go round and collect the price for the succeeding act, so that in case of a bad performance they need not consider themselves imposed upon to any great extent. Of course many leave after each act, returning another evening for a different act. You would naturally think that this system would make the management exercise great judgment as to the plays selected and manner of presenting them from a business standpoint. While the curtain is up the main portion of the audience remove their hats, but directly it falls they are immediately donned. Cigarette smoking continues during the entire performance."

"Did you get any encouragement in a business way?"

"Well, yes; so far as I can see, the only form of entertainment in this country outside of grand opera that could be thoroughly understood down there is pantomime and the style of spectacle which I have the good fortune to control."

A Hole in the Wedding Gown.

At Bautzen, in Saxony, Germany, a bridal procession was starting to go to church when the dress of the bride caught to the knob of the door, which made a big rent in it. It was quickly mended, but the heart of the bride palpitated at the evil omen. Passing through the door of the church the dress again caught on a hook and a hole larger than the first was made. That was too much of a bad portent for the bride. She turned about abruptly and would not be held back. Neither her family nor the bridegroom was able to make an impression on her. She would not run into a life of bad luck with her eyes opened. The bereaved groom had to look for another mate.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE GIZZARD.

How It Aids the Ostrich to Display Extraordinary Digestive Ability.

A fowl's gizzard, where so many lost articles turn up, is a curious trap as well as a necessary vital organ of the fowl. Diamonds, pearls, coin, buttons, tacks, orange peel and about everything else, save dynamite, have been found in the gizzards of fowls. A study of the organ is interesting. Experiments have demonstrated that what may be called the gastric juice in fowls has not sufficient power to dissolve their food without the aid of the grinding action of the gizzard. Before the food is prepared for digestion, therefore, the grains must be subjected to a triturating process, and such as are not sufficiently bruised in this manner, before passing into the gizzard, are there reduced to the proper state by its natural action. The action of the gizzard is, in this respect, mechanical, this organ serving as a mill to grind the feed to pieces, and then, by means of its powerful muscles, pressing it gradually into the intestines in the form of a pulp. The power of this organ is said to be sufficient to pulverize hollow globules of glass in a very short time, and solid masses of the same substance in a few weeks. The rapidity of this process seems to be proportionate generally to the size of the bird. A chicken, for example, breaks up such substances as are received into its stomach less rapidly than the capon, while a goose performs the same operation sooner than either. Needles and even lancets given to turkeys have been broken in pieces and voided without any apparent injury to the stomach. The reason undoubtedly is that the larger species of birds have thicker and more powerful organs of digestion.

It has long been the general opinion that from some deficiency in the digestive apparatus fowls are obliged to resort to the use of stones and gravel in order to enable them to dispose of the food which they consume. Some have supposed that the use of stones is to sheathe the gizzard in order to fit it to break into smaller fragments the hard, angular substances which might be swallowed. They have also been considered to have a medicinal effect. Others have imagined that they acted as absorbents for undue quantities of acid in the stomach, or as stimulants to digestion, while it has ever been gravely asserted that they contribute directly to nutrition. The Hartford Times claims that repeated experiments, however, have established that pebbles are not at all necessary to the trituration of the hardest kinds of substances which can be introduced into their stomachs; and, of course, the usual food of fowls can be bruised without their aid. They do, however, serve a useful auxiliary purpose. When put in motion by the muscles they are capable of producing some effect upon the contents of the stomach, thus assisting to grind down the grain and separating its parts, so that the digestive fluid or gastric juice comes more readily in contact with it.

TONTY VISITED CHICAGO.

If He Had Stayed There He Would Have Avoided a Hot Fight.

"In the year 1685," Tonty says in his memoir, "I arrived at the fort of Chicagou, where M. De la Durantaye commanded." This was the first fort here of which we have any account, writes Edward Gay Mason, in the New England Magazine for April, and was probably a stockade structure constructed by Durantaye in 1685. Tonty also marched from the Illinois with sixteen Frenchmen and two hundred Indians to take part in this campaign, and according to one account he came by the way of Chicago and mustered some recruits there, perhaps from the garrison of the fort. He led his party across the country to Detroit, where he met Durantaye and two other famous pioneers, La Foret and Daniel Greysolon Du Lhut, from whom the present city of Duluth takes its name. They had a large body of French and Indians from the upper lakes, and the united force pushed on to Niagara and joined the governor general's army at the rendezvous on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, near the Seneca country. Two thousand five hundred men marched through the wilderness toward the great town of the Senecas, with Durantaye, Tonty and Lhut and their couriers de bois in the van. In the narrow defile the advance, separated from the main body, came upon an ambush of three hundred Indian warriors, who closed upon their rear with yells of triumph, thinking this detachment to be the whole army. But better leaders for such a fray there could not be than these three intrepid Frenchmen, who held their wood rangers steadily to their work, until suddenly through the forest came the main body, headed by four companies of the fighting Carignan regiment, and the Senecas suddenly abandoned the field. Their great town was taken and destroyed, and down to our own time their descendants knew the scene of their crushing defeat by the French as Dyagodiyu, or "The Place of a Battle."

England's Method of Civilizing.

The fact that two gunboats are being built with all the speed possible to be placed on Lake Nyassa is an indication that Lord Salisbury means to lend her majesty's commissioner at Nyassaland effective support. The presence of these symbols of British power in the lake will do more to suppress the slave trade than a whole fleet cruising up and down the coast, and will render the work of establishing an administration comparatively easy.—N. Y. Sun.

WOMAN'S YEAR TO SPEAK.

The Privilege of Proposing in Leap Year Originated in the Reign of Margaret.

Colin Shackleford said: "Some one asked me the other day what was the origin of women proposing marriage during a leap year. I looked it up, and while it may not be new to all I dare say it will interest many. In the year 1228 a statute was published by the Scotch parliament, of which the following is a copy, and is, to my mind, the origin of the custom or idea. I do not know that it is the custom or ever was:

"'It is ordaint that during the reign of Her Maist Blessit Majestie Margaret, like maiden, ladies of baith high and low estate, shall hae liberty to speak to the man she likes. Gif he refuses to take her to be his wyf, he shale be mulct in the sum of ane hundredity pounds or less, as his estate may be, except and alwais gif he can make it appear that he is betroht to another woman, then he shall be free.'

"After the dear old Margaret had passed away the women became clamorous for their privileges, and to appease them another act of parliament allowed them the privilege every fourth year."

Indian Basket Makers.

A newspaper letter from Pasadena, Cal., thus describes the baskets so deftly made by the southwestern Indians: "I visited a lady recently who has a most interesting and valuable collection of these baskets and other curiosities. Twenty-four tribes are represented, and it is a fact that each tribe has its own style of weaving, and no two baskets are ever exactly alike. One big basket from the Apaches will hold over one-half ton of grain; the basket had been used for that purpose more than fifty years. These baskets can be used to boil water, they are so closely woven. I saw a saddle basket used for carrying water, taken from one of Geronimo's band. In the work of the Chicos and the Modocs feathers of the quail and woodpecker, and beads and wampum are woven in with the grasses. These are rare and sell for high prices, sometimes many hundred dollars, and so on and on. These baskets are woven from the wild grasses, root fibers and stems of ferns. Their coloring is obtained from stones, roots and wild bird guano. Mr. Lukem, the mayor of the city, has also a splendid collection of Indian baskets from forty tribes.

He Knew His Business.

Physicians often have to use considerable tact with their patients, especially the wealthy ones. A Berlin doctor was called on to attend an aristocratic lady whose malady was caused by indolence and high living. He dared not tell her that she was too fond of the pleasures of the table and too lazy, so he thus advised her: "Arise at five o'clock, take a walk in the park for one hour, then drink a cup of tea, then walk another and take a cup of chocolate. Take a light breakfast at eight." Her condition improved visibly, until one fine morning the carriage of the patient was seen to approach the physician's residence at lightning speed. She dashed up to the doctor's house, and, on his appearing on the scene, she gasped out: "Oh, doctor! I took the chocolate first!" "Then drive home as fast as you can," directed the astute disciple of Æsculapius, rapidly writing a prescription, "and take this emetic. The tea must be underneath." The grateful patient complied and is on the way to complete recovery.

Southern Enterprise.

The southern states are planning to spend nearly two million dollars upon the world's fair. With this amount the interests of the south can be well represented, and we are exceedingly glad to note that interest is growing in the matter throughout the south at such a rate that a much larger amount of money will probably be raised than is now counted upon. There has been much delay in commencing work, but now that interest has been generally awakened there is a very gratifying display of activity on all sides. This betokens much good to the south, for at present there is nothing of such vital importance to the south as this great exposition. We hope that the plans now under consideration will be successfully carried out, that a much wider interest will be awakened, and that much more money will be available for world's fair purposes in the south.

Population of Rome.

The population of the city of Rome, which by the census of 1881 was 273,000, is now over 500,000, having nearly doubled within the last ten years. Since the city became the capital of united Italy thousands of new edifices have been built and it has been greatly changed otherwise. The seven hills themselves are undergoing a process of leveling and the valleys are being filled in.

What Is Known About Fish.

Pliny, the great naturalist, who lived at about the time of Christ, reckoned the whole number of known species of fish at ninety-four. Linnæus, the great Swedish investigator of the eighteenth century, could classify four hundred and seventy-eight, and he is known to have been the greatest ichthyologist of the age in which he lived. The progress made in that particular branch since the time of Linnæus seems all the more wonderful, for now, since the expeditions of the Challenger and others, thirteen thousand species show up in the catalogues of the fish specialists.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS.
Second District.
JOHN F. DAVIS,
of Calaveras.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

The McKinley increase in the duty on Sumatra tobacco increased the production of tobacco in thirteen counties of New York State from 5,929,428 pounds in 1890 to 8,542,305 pounds in 1891. That's the way it works; increased duties, increased home production.

UNNECESSARY.—The Republican County Central Committee appointed N. W. Boyd, C. M. Stewart, W. T. Elliott, and J. G. Thompson delegates to a joint Convention with Inyo, to nominate an Assemblyman. As it is conceded by the party that Inyo is to have the Assemblyman this year, we see no necessity for a joint convention. It is a costly trip for delegates to go from here to Benton or Bishop to nominate an Assemblyman, when it is well-known that Inyo has the nomination in her own hands. It would have been better to have selected Republicans in the southern part of the county to attend such a convention, as they are better acquainted with Inyo candidates.

Says the London Times of July 20:—"Undoubtedly our interests as a trading community must make us wish success to the Democrats, who now for the first time go to the polls as the avowed champions of Free-Trade, rather than to the authors and defenders of the mediæval McKinley bill." This will spur on the Democratic leaders to new efforts, in order still further to deserve the sympathy and admiration of British manufacturers and the British press.

On Monday noon Sontag and Evans, the train robbers, were encountered at Sampson's Flats, Fresno county, by officers and shots exchanged. U. S. Marshal McGlinnis, L. Olsen, Dick Wilson were killed, and Witty, who was wounded by them before, was again shot, but not seriously. The whole country is said to be out after them, and it is not likely they can escape.

Ole, T. B. Rickey's hostler, who has a room in the rear of Mr. Rickey's Carson residence, was robbed by two masked men who entered his room on the night of the 9th, and demanded his watch and money. They got very little money as he had sent $600 home to the old country only two days before.

The defeat of the brute Sullivan was one of the best things to happen in many along day. There is a general jubilee over Corbett's victory all over the United States, and, probably, the civilized world. Every dog has his day and Sullivan found his sooner than he expected.

The Democrats of Winters are sore, because the Yolo County Convention is not to be held in that town, and the Express intimates that, although a strong Democratic precinct, the party may find on election day that it made a mistake.

On Friday night of last week 2000 feet of snow sheds on the Central Pacific were burned—the work of an incendiary. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the scoundrel.

The Independent says that Sonora will soon be lighted by electricity. The plant is well near completed, and 500 lights have already been contracted for.

Judge Murphy has re-sentenced McNulty, the San Francisco murderer, to be hanged October 14th. Of course, an exception to the action was noted.

There is a prospect of the next Legislature being a pretty honest one. Several newspaper men have been nominated for the Senate and Assembly.

The News says there is strong talk in Carson of forming a Vigilance Committee. The town is full of burglars.

The Masonic and Odd Fellow Lodges of Bishop have bought ten acres of land for a cemetery.

Pillsbury Hodgkins, an old Tuolumnoite and known as "Chippa," died in San Francisco on the 4th, aged 67.

Sullivan should have known better than to fight a California boy, as he knows full well that Californio can't be downed.

OUR DISTRICT FAIR.

Our District Fair will open at Independence, Inyo county, on the 27th and continue till the 30th, inclusive. It is to be regretted that politics will interfere with the attendance from this county—or from the central and northern portion of it.—The southern portion will be well represented, without a doubt, but our primary election comes off on the 24th, and the Republican Convention is to be held at Bridgeport on the 29th, and our Supervisors meet the same week, all of which has a strong tendency to keep us at home. Were there no election at hand it is more than probable that a large delegation would go from Bridgeport. The people of Inyo, and Independence in particular, are making great preparations for the exhibit, and it will doubtless be a good and creditable one. The races will, of course, attract much attention, as, it is said, there will be some fast stock there. Bridgeport will be represented by Andy Allen and his fast horse "Andy," which we hope will be able to make the Inyo stock take his dust, and enable his owner to return to Bridgeport with a well-filled purse, as the Association has been liberal in its offer of racing purses—$1,100 having been appropriated for that purpose. Those who can attend from Mono should do so, as we know the people of Inyo will make their visit a pleasant one—and there are a good many old Monoites who will be glad to meet them.

GOOD READING.

Harrison's letter of acceptance has been published, and has been well received by thinking men throughout the country. He tells at considerable length what the Republican party has done to enhance the prosperity, honor and glory of the country, and made our flag respected by foreign Nations, and why the people should continue the administration of its affairs in the hands of the same party for the next four years. Although quite lengthy it is well worth careful reading.

BLAINE.

Blaine, our greatest American, has written a letter for the benefit of his countrymen, in which he impresses upon the minds of the American people that the Protective Tariff is the greatest issue in this Presidential campaign, and must not be lost sight of. He also shows the great benefit the country is reaping from the Reciprocity laws, and warns the voters of the country to continue the Government in the hands of the Republicans—the friends of Protection to American industries and the workingmen and mechanics of our common country. Blaine never talks or writes to his countrymen without giving them good advice, and something for them to seriously consider.

THE STATE TAX.

The State Board of Equalization, before adjourning raised the San Francisco assessment roll 20 per cent., Los Angeles 12½ per cent., Santa Barbara and San Bernardino each 5 per cent. The State tax was fixed at 43 cents and 4 mills on the $100, as follows: General Fund, 23.9; School Fund, 17.1; Sinking and Interest Fund, 1.1; University Fund, 1.0. This is a reduction of 11-5 cents from last year's tax, which was 44.6. This is mighty small reduction, but the tax payers of this State must be thankful for small favors, for that is all they usually get.

"TOILETTES."—The October—Autumn, number of the "Toilettes" is at hand. In addition to its numerous and attractive fashion plates, it contains a colored supplement of Fall fashions—and all for $1 50 a year. Address 126 West 23d Street, New York.

On account of scarlet fever the Sonora school will not open till next Monday.

NEW TO-DAY.

For District Attorney.
CHARLES L. HAYES,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Adjudication of Insolvency, Stay of Proceedings and Order of Publication of Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of T. J. McDONALD, an Insolvent Debtor.

T. J. McDonald having filed in this Court his petition, schedule, and inventory in Insolvency, by which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor, the said T. J. McDonald is hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the County of Mono is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said T. J. McDonald Insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said Debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is Further Ordered, that all the Creditors of said Debtor be and appear before the Hon. W. H. Virden Judge of the Superior Court, of the said County of Mono, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in the said County of Mono on the 8th day of October, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said Debtor.

It is Further Ordered, that the order be published in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Mono as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is Further Ordered, that, in the mean time, all proceedings against the said Insolvent be stayed.

W. H. VIRDEN
Judge of the Superior Court.

Filed September 7th 1892, J. D. Murphey Clerk.
H. M. EDDY, Attorney for Insolvent.
[s10-4w]

QUESTIONS FOR FREE TRADERS.

If the Free Trade Tariff of 1846 was the best Tariff our country has had, why was it necessary, during the period that this measure was in force, to open soup houses for the relief of the poor in every ward in New York City?

If the object of the Free-Trader is to increase importations, and so says Senator Mills, how are the workingmen in American factories going to be benefited by it?

If it is a proper course for a city like Birmingham, Alabama, to raise a fund of $100,000 in order to induce a cotton mill to establish itself at that place, is it not inconsistent for the same city to oppose Protection, which alone makes the establishment of such mills possible?

Was Abraham Lincoln a thief when he signed the Morrill Tariff bill?

Is it not strange that England, a country that never yet has lost an opportunity to slight our citizens or attempt to bully our government, should desire us to adopt Free-Trade merely because we are not prospering as fast as our British cousins would like to see us prosper, although we have already beaten them in all their most cherished fields of industry?

Can the Free Trader pose as patriots when their ticket is composed of two men, both of whom hired substitutes, and one of whom stumped his state to show that Lincoln was a fraud and the war a failure?

If the Mills bill was a farmer's measure, why did it abolish or greatly reduce the duties on nearly all the farmer's products, in the face of protests and petitions from agricultural societies all over the Union?

If reciprocity is a step "in the direction of Free-Trade," how can it also be a "scheme to untax foreigners only?" Is Free-Trade a "scheme to untax foreigners only?"

Who is more worthy the support of our laws, the importer who benefits foreign capitalists and laborers, or the manufacturer who gives employment to our own citizens and causes money to circulate among our own people?

If Mr. Charles F. Peck, who, in his official capacity as Commissioner of Labor of the State of New York, reported that wages averaged higher for the year after than for the year before the passage of the McKinley Tariff, is a bold, bad prevaricator, utterly devoid of intelligence and honesty, as the Mugwump and Democratic papers mail him out to be since his report appeared—if he is all this, why did the "honest," "patriotic," "lofty-minded" Cleveland appoint him to the office he now holds?

Is the Democratic Superintendent of the New York State Banking Department a liar and a traitor, too, because he reported an extraordinary increase in savings bank deposits since the McKinley Tariff took effect?

Why is it that the Mugwump grows despondent in proportion as the prosperity of American workingmen increases?

It will pay you to file away your home paper, says an exchange. No volume in your library will afford you more lasting benefit for your investment. It gives you dates of local events which you cannot produce elsewhere; marriages, obituaries, legal notices, etc. In short, your paper is a history of that portion of the world, which you and your friends occupy.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 1st., the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$16,248 94
Bulwer	9 058 00
Mono	3,154 94
Standard	40,146 35
Syndicate	1,4 1 56

The Southern Pacific and Wells, Fargo & Co. have offered a reward of $10,000 for the capture and delivery in jail of Evans and Sontag, the train robbers.

BULLION.—The Standard Con. shipped $24,132 84 to San Francisco as its output for August.

POLITICAL.

For Sheriff,
D. J. McDONNEL.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Treasurer.
JOE A. BROWN.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.
J. D. MURPHEY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff,
GEORGE K. FITZPATRICK,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff,
P. E. VAN LOAN.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.
Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING. HONING RAZORS, etc.
JOSEPH SPARKS
Proprietor.
aug-tf

LEGAL.

CHAPTER CXI.

An Act to provide for the issuance of and sale of State bonds to create a fund for the construction and furnishing by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a general ferry and passenger depot in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds, and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.

[Approved March 17, 1892.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the indebtedness hereby authorized to be incurred by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, for the erection and furnishing of a general railroad, passenger, and ferry depot, at or near the foot of Market Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, which the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct in the manner and method authorized by law, and at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the State Treasurer shall, immediately after the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor, hereinafter provided for, prepare suitable bonds of the State of California; one thousand bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; five hundred bonds, in the denomination of five hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty bonds, in the denomination of one thousand dollars each. The whole issue of said bonds shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from their date, and shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer at the expiration of nineteen years from their date.—Said bonds shall bear date the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be payable on the first day of January, A. D. nineteen hundred and twelve. The interest accruing on said bonds shall be due and payable at the office of the said Treasurer on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year; provided, that the first payment of interest shall be made on the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on so many of said bonds as have been theretofore issued. At the expiration of nineteen years from the date of said bonds, they shall cease to bear interest, and said Treasurer shall forthwith pay the same out of the San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, provided for hereinafter in this Act. Said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Controller, indorsed by said Treasurer, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto.

SEC. 2. Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond. Said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the State Treasurer. But no interest on any of said bonds shall be paid for any time which may intervene between the date of any of said bonds and the issue thereof to a purchaser.

SEC. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expense that may be incurred by the State Treasurer in having said bonds prepared. Said amount shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 4. When the bonds authorized to be issued under this Act shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be by the State Treasurer sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and in such parcels as said Treasurer shall deem best; but he must reject any and all bids for said bonds, or any of them, which shall be below the par value of said bonds; and he may, by public announcement at the place of sale, continue such sale, as to the whole or any part thereof, to any time and place he may select. Due notice of the place and time of sale of such bonds shall be given by said Treasurer, by publication in two newspapers published in the City and County of San Francisco, and also in two newspapers published in the city of Oakland, two published in the city of Los Angeles, and two published in the city of Sacramento, once a week for four weeks prior to such sale. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.—The proceeds of the sale of such bonds shall be forthwith paid over by said Treasurer into the treasury, and must be by him kept in a separate fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Fund," and must be used exclusively for the building and furnishing of said depot. Drafts and warrants upon said fund shall be drawn upon and shall be paid out of said fund in the same manner as drafts and warrants are drawn upon and paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds a sinking fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund," shall be and the same is hereby created, as follows: The State Treasurer shall, on the first day of each and every month after the date of said bonds, take from the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and place the same in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, created by this section. Said Treasurer shall, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose, employ the moneys in said sinking fund in the purchase of bonds of the United States, which said bonds shall be kept in a proper receptacle, appropriately labeled; but he must keep always on hand a sufficient amount of money in said sinking fund with which to pay the interest on the State bonds herein provided to be issued. And to provide means for the payment of said sum of five thousand one hundred and thirty one dollars, monthly, from said San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund into said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and for the other payments out of said fund authorized by this Act, and as provided for therein, the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed, by the collection of dockage, wharfage, tolls, rents, and cranage, to collect a sum of money sufficient therefor, over and above the amount limited by section two thousand five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code of the State of California. After the payment of all said bonds the surplus or balance remaining in said sinking fund, if any there be, shall forthwith be paid into the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund. At the maturity of said State bonds the said Treasurer shall sell the United States bonds then in said sinking fund, at governing market rates, and place the proceeds in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and shall pay out the same in extinguishment of said State bonds, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 6. The State Treasurer shall keep full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings thereunder, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided for in this Act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or Attorney-General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of the sinking fund provided for in this Act, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 8. This Act, if adopted by the people, as hereinafter provided for, shall take effect on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety two, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, and as to said excepted provisions this Act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State of California for their ratification at the next general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and the qualified electors of the State shall, at said election, on their ballots, vote for or against this Act; those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the San Francisco Depot Act," and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against the San Francisco Depot Act." The Governor of this State shall include the submission of this Act to the people as aforesaid in his proclamation calling for said general election.

SEC. 10. The votes cast for or against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for State officers; and if it appear that said Act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election as aforesaid, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid are against this Act, then the same shall be and become void.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein throughout this State, for three months next preceding the general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the General Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 12. This Act may be known and cited as the "San Francisco Depot Act."

SEC. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed. jy30-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO VOTERS.

RE-REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUpervisors, made at the January session 1892, the Great Register of Mono County was cancelled, and a new Registration of Voters ordered.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a new and complete registration of voters in the SEVERAL PRECINCTS in the County, will commence on

SATURDAY, the 30th DAY of JULY, 1892,

and MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 85 DAYS.

All voters should see to it that their names are properly registered.

Dated Bridgeport, July 9th, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

(Registering Agents will be appointed in each Precinct). jy16-td

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street.
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL.
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
165 miles from Sonora and 80 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 31 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 3-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:
And will be conducted first-class.
ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON.
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

CAPITOL SALOON,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT.
FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS, AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.
RICHARD WHITFORD,
my21-tf Manager.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION
ONLY
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.
Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.
OFFICE—Court House. ja30

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 47-3m.

W. O. PARKER, BRIDGEPORT, CAL. P. W. BENNETT, STOCKTON, CAL.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je18-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING,
AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
The wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. ☞ GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

MOTIVE POWER
HERCULES Gas and Gasoline ENGINES
Have fewer parts, and are therefore less likely to get out of order than any other gas or gasoline engine now built. Just light the burner, turn the wheel, and it runs all day.
MAKES NO SMELL OR DIRT.
No double or false explosions, so frequent with this unreliable spark.
For Simplicity it Beats the World.
It Oils Itself Automatically,
No Batteries or Electric Sparks.
It runs with a Cheaper Grade of Gasoline than any other Engine.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS APPLY TO
PALMER & REY, MANUFACTURERS,
San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Or.

ADVERTISE
IN
THIS PAPER.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

George T. Fitzpatrick, of Bodie, was here on Monday, looking after his prospects for the Republican nomination for Sheriff.

P. R. Van Loan, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff, came into town from Bodie just after his opponent, Fitzpatrick left for home on Monday.

County Clerk J. D. Murphey went to Benton on Sunday to meet Hon. J. F. Davis and escort him to Bodie and Bridgeport, both arriving here yesterday afternoon.

David Hays and family returned home on Tuesday from their trip to Strawberry, on the Sonora road. Miss Susie Gurney came with them from Northup's to visit her Bridgeport friends.

F. Booker, of Sweetwater, has been here this week.

C. M. Stewart went to Coleville this morning, accompanied by Hon. J. F. Davis, who will speak there to-night.

R. G. Watkins, Frank Owens and W. Radley, of Antelope, were at the meeting last night.

A TENDERFOOT.—The Bridgeport School Trustees two or three weeks ago engaged a teacher then in San Francisco, but recently from Denver, where he had taught several years. On Monday evening the Trustees were astonished at receiving a letter from that personage, saying that he could not stand our mountain Winters. He must have been raised a pet. A man who has resided for years in Denver, and cannot stand our Mono climate in Winter must be a tender one, indeed. He would not feel as cold here, with the thermometer ten degrees below zero, as he will in San Francisco at 30 degrees above zero.

As it was arranged to open school on the 26th, this sudden change has disconcerted our Trustees somewhat, as it gives but a short time in which to find a good teacher and get him here in time.

BOUGHT IT.—Our esteemed friend, A. V. Morgan, has bought of O. E. Jones his entire interest in the material of the Bodie Miner, which was leased to Morgan. The sale includes a Washington hand press, formerly in that office, but removed to Carson by Jones. This is the material and press upon which Jones was to print a paper that would "drive the CHRONICLE-UNION out of this county." Jones makes up about a baker's dozen of fellows who were going to "clean out" this paper, but it has been run for thirty years without a change of proprietors, and without having a "plaster" on its office or plant. We congratulate our friend Morgan on his becoming the sole owner of the Miner "plant," and may it raise a better crop than it did for its late owner.

STATE BOUNDARY LINE.—It will be remembered that about four years ago Assemblyman Coleman got a bill through the Legislature, making a $5,000 appropriation to connect the boundary line between California and Nevada, it being known that the monuments had been set too far West. The line was run by our State Surveyor, and California gained quite a strip of territory, which will benefit Alpine county more than any other, and now the Federal Government has ordered a correct survey to be made of the disputed line, and we presume the surveyors will soon be in the field. The new survey may throw a fair slice of the Williams, Sweetwater, ranch into this county, as well as one or two other ranches on the border.

REPLENISHED.—The county treasury was replenished this week by Justice Thomas Fales fining an Indian $20 for being drunk and disorderly, and a sheep shearer for giving or selling liquor to Indians. He plead guilty and was fined $40. Both fines were promptly paid, and the accused went right to work shearing sheep, both being good shearers. When they get through work and are paid off, another spree until their money is gone will doubtless be in order with them, for there is a heap of fun in it—for those who like it.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last Mrs. W. O. Lundy, while coming down stairs at Montrose Hotel, Lundy slipped and fell, spraining her right ankle and hurting her left knee. At first she thought little of it, but soon began to experience much pain, and on Wednesday Mr. Lundy brought her to Bridgeport. She is now at the Allen House under the care of Dr. Sinclair.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Charles L. Hayes, our young attorney, announces himself as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the whims of the Democratic County Convention. Charley will have a walkover—in the Convention, at least.

FOR SHERIFF.—C. M. Stewart is a candidate for Sheriff, and went to Antelope to day to fix his fences in that valley. As he is an old resident of the county he may go into the Republican Convention with a large following.

The Republican Primary election comes off next Saturday.

Heavy winds nowadays.

HON. JOHN F. DAVIS.

According to notice Hon. J. F. Davis, Republican candidate for Congress, arrived here about 4:30 last evening, having been met at Benton by County Clerk Murphey, who escorted him to town. A large delegation of our citizens, a goodly array of ladies being of the number, and headed by the Bridgeport Brass Band, in a beautifully decorated band wagon, met Mr. Davis at the Point, four miles from town, where he was received by the reception Committee, Judge W. H. Virden, Judge H. M. Eddy and A. C. Belger. Judge Virden made a short address of welcome, to which Mr. Davis briefly replied. Judge Eddy also made a few remarks. After Mr. Davis had been introduced all around, the cavalcade took up its line of march for town, and after driving through our principal streets, deposited our distinguished guest at the Allen House, where he met a large number of the fair sex to welcome him. There were some twenty-five vehicles, mostly two and three seated ones, besides the band wagon in the procession, and they were all decorated with flags and bunting, presenting quite a gala sight as the procession moved through town after the enlivening music of the Band. In the evening a salute was fired, bonfires lighted, and about 7:30 a torch light procession was formed and, headed by the Band, Mr. Davis, accompanied by the Reception Committee and County Clerk Murphey, was escorted to Bryant's Hall, where the meeting was called to order by W. T. Elliott, of the Central Committee, Judge W. H. Virden was elected President, Judge H. M. Eddy, W. T. Elliott and A. F. Bryant, Vice Presidents, and J. D. Murphey, Secretary. After the Band had played, the Glee Club sang "Under the Flag of Protection". The President then made a few remarks and introduced the "Silver tongued orator," Hon. John F. Davis, who quickly captured his audience, delivering one of the best political speeches we ever listened to. He spoke chiefly on Protection to our industries and the Reciprocity scheme, which is doing so much for the farming and industrial interests. He dealt sledge-hammer blows to the Free-Traders, and told them wholesome truths. He spoke about an hour and a half, and was loudly applauded throughout his speech. His tribute to the matchless Blaine brought "down the house," as did also his reference to President Harrison.—His closing was most eloquent and added to his reputation as the "Silver tongued orator." After the speaking he held a reception and was introduced to all present, after which the floor was cleared and dancing was inaugurated, and continued till 1 o'clock, Mr. Davis enjoying it greatly. He left for Antelope this noon, carrying with him the best wishes of all who met him, and he will get a good report from this county after the 8th of November.

FARM.—J. L. C. Sherwin, who now controls the Mono Mills and Round Valley Toll road, wishes us to say that all stock, or anything to be exhibited at our District Fair to commence at Independence on the 27th, will have a free transit over the road to and fro.

RANCH SOLD.—Kirman & Rickey, the cattle kings of this section, have bought the Waltz ranch, one of the best in the Big Meadows of Bridgeport, to take possession on the 1st day of April next. The price paid is said to be $10,000. It is one of the best dairy ranches in all these mountains, and contains about 1000 acres.

HAPPY.—County Clerk Murphey is not troubled about having to pay deputies out of a low salary next term. He has a young Deputy right at home.

BIRTH.

MURPHEY—At Bridgeport, September 16, to the wife of John D. Murphey, a son.

SAYRES—At Clinton, September 5, to the wife of A. P. Sayres, a son.

The Lottery to End.

It would appear by the following item from a recent issue of the New Orleans Times-Democrat that the suggestion in several newspapers of late, that the Louisiana State Lottery Company intends setting up business elsewhere, is erroneous and that it will close up shop on the expiration of its present charter.

In view of the contradictory rumors circulated regarding the intentions of the Louisiana State Lottery Company and in order to accurately answer numerous inquiries, a representative of the Times-Democrat yesterday interviewed Mr. Paul Conrad, the president of the company, with the result expressed below.

Reporter—Mr. Conrad, it was asserted some weeks ago in the Northern papers, and the statement has since been revived recently, that the company is about to remove to Nicaragua, and there, under a government franchise, open up the business on a grander scale than ever.

President Conrad—I have heard something of this, but there is no foundation for it. The company has officially stated that it bows to the decision of the Supreme Court and will respect the laws.

Reporter—Then have you no plans of future action?

President Conrad—I cannot state the case more strongly than was done at the time the company decided not to attempt to obtain a renewal of its charter. I can only repeat that the company will continue in business until the expiration of its present charter and then cease to exist. I cannot understand, after all that has been said, why there should be any confusion in the public mind about the matter.

Reporter—Have you any objection to my stating this as a finality for the satisfaction of the public?

President Conrad—None whatever.

Reporter—Some of the Eastern papers, Mr. Conrad, persistently assert that the lottery company continues to use the United States mails in the prosecution of its business: will you kindly tell me if that is true?

President Conrad—It is utterly untrue. We are obeying the law in its letter and spirit, and our agents everywhere are instructed to obey it. We are using the express companies only in our business, and in all our circulars are printed instructions to all persons dealing with us to avoid the mails.

Right or Wrong.

Which will we have? It does seem as if some folks prefer to have the last condition of the liver rather than the first. They perpetually dose themselves with purgatives totally without virtue as alterative of liver trouble. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the successful candidate for the people's choice, and yet, popular and well known as it is, there are unfortunates who keep on trying the drastic remedies of former days.—It is to the intelligent portion of the public that the well known and longer tried properties of the Bitters appeal. Reason should be guided by experience in the matter of medication. "The best guide to our feet is the lamp of experience," said a great patriot of the early revolutionary period, and the exclamation is pregnant with truth. For over a third of a century the Bitters daily has met with the endorsement of people suffering from liver complaint, malaria, constipation, rheumatism, debility and troubles accompanied by dyspepsia. Latterly it has declared itself and been thoroughly approved as a remedy for "la grippe."

NEW TO-DAY.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION IS hereby called to assemble at Bridgeport on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating County Candidates, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

PRIMARY ELECTION

for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the above Convention are requested to be held at the following named places on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892,

between the hours of 1 P. M., and Sundown.

Delegates to be chosen according to the following apportionment:

Bodie East	7
Bodie West	6
Bridgeport	7
Benton	4
Lundy	3
Vernon	1
Antelope	4
Clinton	1

Officers of Election, and places for holding polls are as follows:

Bodie East—Engine House—Inspector, A. S. Burnside. Judges, A. Soderling, Geo. Delury.

Bodie West—Manning's Shop—Inspector, Hugh Gorman. Judges, A. Arrild, Lester Bell.

Bridgeport—Bryant's Hall—Inspector, H. L. Leavitt. Judges, E. Kirkwood, C. E. Wederitz.

Benton—Shimmin's Store—Inspector, John Tucker. Judges, J. F. Milliner, Wm. Shimmin.

Lundy—Stewart & Taylor's Hall—Inspector, W. P Onkst. Judges, Wm. Stewart, R. G. Montrose.

Vernon—Frazer House, Mono Lake—Inspector Peter Wilson. Judges, Thos. Silvester, J. H. Sturgeon.

Antelope—Barnett's Hotel—Inspector, Geo. Chichester. Judges, Louis Gullickson, Martin Shields.

Clinton—School House—Inspector, B. T. Brown. Judges, A. P. Sayres, Thos. C. Sharp.

Ordered that the test of suffrage, at the primaries, be as follows: "Are you a Republican, and will you support the Republican Nominees at the ensuing election?"

Dated at Bodie, Septemcer 3, 1892.

E. L. REESE, Chairman.

GEO. DELURY, Secretary. s10-td

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

1892. STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 1892

Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties,

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1892.

$2,500 Premiums. $1,100 Purses.

For Particulars See Pamphlet Premium List.

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ROBT. LOVE, E. ROBINSON, BERT. RHINE, J. L. C. SHERWIN, C. A. WALTERS, T. F. A. CONNELLY, F. McIVER, A. H. ALLEN,

ROBT. LOVE, President. C. W. CRAIG, Secretary. HENRY RHINE, Treasurer.

A New Series of Postage Stamps.

The Postmaster General has adopted the design for a new series of postage stamps to be issued in commemoration of the discovery of America. The issue will include all values and will bear designs of a historic character, each representing some incident in the life of Columbus or picturing something appropriate to its purpose.

THE

Mountain Resort

OF THE

Pacific Coast

has at last been located 320 miles north of San Francisco in the most picturesque portion of the Sacramento canon in sight of Mount Shasta and at the foot of the wonderful Castle Crags, for which

THE TAVERN OF CASTLE CRAGS

is named. This location, at the confluence of the Sacramento River and Soda Creek has been chosen after mature deliberation as the most attractive spot on the Shasta Route. The all important item of rates is within the popular range, namely, $14 per week, and the tavern is

UNDER THE DEL MONTE MANAGEMENT.

As a few of the attractions, there may be named the high, dry, bracing mountain air, magnificent scenery, angling possibilities, mountain peaks, lakes and wild canons easily accessible by saddle trails, excellent hotel accommodations, etc., etc.

GEO. SCHONEWALD, MANAGER.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

ROUND VALLEY & MONO MILLS TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLLS.

Horse and buggy—round trip	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams—half price.

jy9 3m J. L. C. SHERWIN, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack-Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN.

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,



Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

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THIS PAPER

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THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVA DA MOUNTAINS

IN CALIFORNIA.

THE SNAKE'S CHARM.

Curious Experiments by a Pacific Coast Naturalist.

Observations Which Throw Some Doubt Upon the Belief That Snakes Have the Power to Mesmerize Their Prey.

Some twenty years ago the naturalist Brehm procured a couple of able-bodied rattlesnakes and turned them loose in a well-lighted garret, where he could observe all their movements without betraying his presence. At first his prisoners stuck to their lair in the recess of an open box, but on the morning of the third day they began to show symptoms of appetite and the professor treated them to a breakfast of live blackbirds. About five minutes after the appearance of the newcomers one of the snakes left her headquarters and crawled across to the corner next to the front window, while her mate took post behind a water-pot, near the center of the room. The birds were too busy to notice them at all. There were three windows in the garret, and in spite of constant collisions the temptation to regard the attempt at escape in a lightward direction seemed too much to mind such inferior incidents as the maneuvers of a crawling object on the floor. The front window with its large panes seemed to prove specially attractive, and, the San Francisco Chronicle says, the ambushed snake had just contracted her coils for the third time when the descent of a fluttering bird gave her a chance to bring matters to a crisis.

"No need of charming in this case," thought the professor, when the stricken blackbird recoiled with a frightened squawk. But there was still need of patience. For nearly a minute the doomed bird fluttered about in an aimless way before the chemicals began to operate in earnest, and he fell over on his side with half-opened wings. He was too far gone even to keep on his legs, and only then the snake crawled up to take possession of her prey, though she had all along watched her victim with glittering eyes.

The anatomical examination of a rattlesnake or a copperhead would explain that sequence of events. The fangs of a poisonous serpent are attached only by a flexible ligament and are not strong enough to hold a struggling animal, though they are extremely adapted for administering a snap bite. Now, the effect of the virus, even on very small creatures, is not absolutely instantaneous. The bite of our western rattlesnake will kill a squirrel in five minutes, a paisano or roadrunner in three or four minutes, and even a mouse or a young quail has time to run a few steps toward its hiding place and apparently out of reach of the coiling snake. There is no direct pursuit.

The snake can afford to wait, well knowing that the delirium of the poison fever will drive the dying mouse out of his hole and the bird out of his retreat in the tangled briars. In the meantime, however, a semi-scientific witness of the tragedy may come along and ascribe the possibility of the finale to the strange glittering of the serpent's eyes, which all along have followed the movements of her quarry.

Prof. Brehm repeated the experiment with sparrows, gophers, common rats, weasels, quails, woodpeckers and meadow larks, and always with an analogous result, except in the case of a woodpecker that made its way to the top of the window and died out of reach of the serpent. In every other case the victim at first made its escape, but was captured in articulo mortis, after betraying its waning strength by all sorts of curious symptoms. Even the weasel gave up its attempt at retaliation after a short struggle, and in its last moments staggered out of its hiding place and finally directly toward the approaching enemy.

HOW HE TESTED THE TRAIN.

Dom Pedro's Way of Trying a New Brake and Its Inventor.

The late Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, once gave audience to a young engineer who came to show him a new appliance for stopping railway engines. The emperor was pleased with the thing and said:

"We will put it at once to a practical test. The day after to-morrow have your engine ready; we will have it coupled to my saloon carriage, and then fire away. When going at full speed I will unexpectedly give the signal to stop, and then we will see how the apparatus works."

At the appointed time the emperor entered his carriage and the engineer mouted his engine, and on they went for a considerable distance; indeed, the young engineer began to suspect that the emperor had fallen asleep, when the train suddenly came to a sharp curve round the edge of a cliff, on turning which the driver saw, to his horror, an immense bowlder lying on the rails.

He had just sufficient presence of mind to turn the crank of his brake and pull up the engine within a couple of yards of the fatal block.

Here the emperor put his head out of the window and asked what they were stopping for. The engineer pointed to the piece of rock, on seeing which Dom Pedro burst into a merry laugh.

"Push the thing on one side!" he called out to the engineer, who had jumped down from the locomotive; and when the latter in his confusion, blindly obeyed, and kicked the stone with his foot, it crumbled into dust.

It was a block of starch that Dom Pedro had ordered to be placed on the rails the night before.

United States Postmistresses.

It is estimated that over 6,000 women in the United States act as postmistresses. The largest number for any one state, 463, are in Pennsylvania, and 460 in Virginia. North Carolina stands third with 322. Only five other states have over 200 each—250 in Ohio, 248 in New York, 216 in Georgia, 210 in Texas and 209 in Kentucky. Alaska has only one, and Rhode Island and Oklahoma have ten each.

FOREIGN PAPER MONEY.

Bank Note Currency of Various Countries in the Old and New Worlds.

The bank of England note is five inches by eight in dimensions, and is printed in black ink on Irish linen water-lined paper, plain white with ragged edges. The notes of the banque de France are made of white, water-lined paper, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures, and running in denomination from the twenty-five franc note to the one thousand franc. South American currency, in most countries, is about the size and general appearance of American bills, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors, and that Spanish and Portuguese are the prevailing language engraved on the face. The German currency is rather artistic, according to Golden Days. The bills are printed in green and black. They run in denominations of from five to one thousand marks. Their later bills are printed on silk fiber paper.

The Chinese paper currency is in red, white and yellow, with gilt lettering and gorgeous little hand-drawn devices. The bills, to the ordinary financier, might pass for washing bills, but they are worth good money in the flowery kingdom. Italian notes are of all sizes, shapes and colors. The smaller bills—five and ten lyre notes—are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks, and ornamented with a finely engraved vignette of King Humbert. The one hundred ruble note of Russia is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when shown through a prism. In the center, in bold relief, stands a large, finely-executed vignette of Empress Catherine I. This is in black. The other engraving is not at all intricate or elaborate, but is well done in dark and light brown and black inks. The Australian bill is printed on light-colored thick paper, which shows none of the silk fiber marks or geometrical lines used in American currency as a protection against counterfeiting.

A HOUSE OF GLASS.

The Queer Idea of an Eccentric Frenchman.

At the city of Dinard in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, there lives a man distinguished both for his originality of ideas and for the fullness of his money bags, says the Chicago Herald. He has been speaking and teaching for a long time upon the necessity of men beginning to lead lives of greater purity, so that they need not be afraid of having all their deeds under the incessant supervision of society. He is himself willing to submit to the trial and wants to find others to do the same. He has determined to have a three-story house built all of glass. A dwelling of such transparency would not only allow its inhabitants at all times a splendid prospect in every direction upon the beautiful country surrounding the place but also expose the minutest details of the daily life of the people in the house to the inspection of the entire city. The originator of the idea has found an architect willing to build the house on condition of payment in advance. But there is no renting agent that will take the agency for it. If it is to be a lodging-house for bachelors, they say, they may be able to do something with it, but they cannot find a female, they think, that would consent to live in a glass house. Nevertheless, the old gentleman is determined to realize his idea.

WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

A Monarch Who Has Abandoned All His Possessions

Milan, the former king of Servia, occupies at the present moment the most extraordinary position which it is possible to conceive, says the New York Recorder. He has abandoned not only all his rights as a member of the reigning house of Servia, as well as his property, honors, and dignities in the kingdom, but he has even renounced his citizenship and undertaken never again to set his foot in the country. There is some talk of his becoming naturalized as a Russian, but he has not done so yet, and accordingly he is just now without any nationality or civil status of any kind. He is without what the French describe as an etat civil, and is, to all intents and purposes, an outlaw, since he possesses no legal rights of any kind whatsoever. He is the most homeless and abandoned of creatures, and his position is so abnormal that the emperor of Austria has deemed it necessary to deprive him of the honorary colonelship of the Austrian regiment of infantry which he has hitherto held and to remove his name from the Austrian army list. It is the first time that a king has ever placed himself in such a predicament as that of the ex-monarch of Servia, and it is to be hoped that it will not constitute a precedent.

FRENCH CONVERSATION.

Interchange of Ideas Is Prevalent in the Household.

Children being nearly always at table in France, and conversation often being animated among their elders, they hear a great deal that was never intended for them, and they get a sort of education in talkativeness by mere example, says Gilbert Hamerton, in Forum. They make little use of this in the presence of strangers during boyhood or girlhood, but it bursts out afterward when they get to a talking age. It is recognized by custom that when a family is in private every one has a right to talk or not as he pleases, and silence being permitted, the taciturn will take advantage of it; still nothing is more national in French life than talkativeness at meal times, even when the family alone is present. This does at least keep up the national power of talking, though the mill wheels of conversation have frequently very little grain to grind. Talk of this kind has some use as a stimulating exercise of the lighter faculties, which in other countries are often left unexercised. The merits of it are its facility of expression and its ample choice of language; the defects of it, in France, may be included under the one head of insufficient or inaccurate information.

THE SUMMER OUTING.

A Trip on the Great Lakes in One of the Big Freight Steamers.

The vacation season will soon be upon the Chicago multitude. When to spend it everybody thinks he knows; but how and where to spend it is another matter. It causes a great deal of hesitation. But to those who have tried it nothing seems finer than a trip on the great lakes. It is strange that Chicago, with the long chain of lakes at its very door, should be so poorly supplied with means of transportation. It may be said that there is no transportation at all.

No lake city of any consequence is so inadequately furnished with lake transit facilities for passengers. The lack of accommodations has occasioned a lack of interest in travel of such kind. Eastbound tourists travel by train. A few Chicagoans who have "the influence" have in the past resorted to a novel method of taking a trip on the lakes. Not only is the method novel, but the experience is also unusual.

There are several lines of mammoth freight boats traversing the "sisters of the sea." These are fitted up with all modern appliances and have extra saloons for guests of the vessel proprietors. The favored few who have taken trips in these say there is nothing like it; that passenger boats are completely eclipsed. The boats are larger and consequently steadier; there is less formality, greater ease and comfort, more attention from the crew, far better food, and the added charm of a novel point of observation. True, the crowd of fellow-travelers is absent, but these are hardly missed. A reasonable solitude in the midst of mighty nature has a refreshing effect, and here is perfect rest.

To cut through the waters at the rate of twelve to seventeen miles an hour, to pass vessel after vessel on lakes covered with fleets, to catch a glimpse of gray-green shore here and there, to pass town after town, is a keener, more agreeable sensation than to skim over the ocean with its weary expanse of water day after day.

Each lake has its individual charm and each coast its own interesting characteristics. It is a pity that vessels from Chicago do not carry passengers to every lake port of consequence.

CHAPERONED BACHELORS.

How Young Men Who Are Taken to Leap Year Parties Behave.

Some of the leap year parties seem to have been carried on or off with exceptional spirit, says the New York Times. It has been laughable, for instance, the way in which the men have insisted upon being chaperoned, and young women have called in carriages to accompany gay bachelors, who were carefully protected by their mothers, to the scene of festivities. One inveterate joker gave perhaps a hint to the belles of the sort of chaperons that would be most acceptable when he came into the parlor to receive his fair escort, followed by an elderly aunt who is deaf as a post and is besides almost blind. This same man was wrapped in a white opera cloak cut with an absurd resemblance to a dress suit ulster; he carried a bouquet of flowers and wore a band of ribbon and bow on his hair. When he appeared from the dressing-room, after laying aside his ambiguous wrap, it was seen that the sleeves of his coat had been taken out and elbow sleeves of pink silk and lace substituted, which, met by long pink kid gloves, effectually "brightened" his toilet and added to his nondescript appearance.

At another leap-year party, held just before Lent began, the young women danced the cotillon with white silk crush hats under their arms. At the same affair a young footman in cap and apron did duty in the men's dressing-room, which was besides plentifully provided with powder and rouge boxes, hairpins, a tray of bonbons, and aggressive bottles of cologne and extracts. When the ladies doffed their outside gear the actual maid wore with her regulation petticoats a livery jacket and vest and carried a whisk broom as a sort of badge of office. The room was bereft of its usual feminine fripperies, and in their place were suggestively set out tobacco, pipes and cigars, with decanters of cognac and a huge fancy bowl piled with cloves.

A FUNNY MISTAKE.

Why the Train Men Enjoyed a Tomale Supper.

The sending of a telegram is, apparently, a very simple matter, but occasionally an evil spirit gets into the wires, and perverts the original message into a shape which causes wrath to the sender and much mirth to the looker-on, says the San Francisco News Letter. A case in point occurred a few days ago. The telegraph operator of an engineering and construction party, at work near Hartford, telegraphed to a friend of his in that town to send him a couple of lamp shades, and, being on intimate terms with the family, added his best regards to "Mollie," the friend's wife. In the cipher used on the line, "my best regards" is indicated by the words "seventy-three." The message when sent read: "Send me two lamp shades by evening train, and seventy-three to Mollie." When the dispatch was received it read: "Send me two lamp shades by evening train, and seventy-three tomales." The receiver read and re-read the message, almost doubting the evidence of his own eyes, but "seventy-three tomales" was there plain enough, and the thing was to get the required number. The resources of Hanford in the tomale line were taxed to their utmost, and that evening the brakeman carried two large boxes to the telegraph car, dropped them on the floor, and handed the astonished operator a note: "Dear X: What the —— do you want with seventy-three tomales? I send you forty-five, all I could get. Have had two women making them all day. Will send the rest to-morrow. Bill is seven dollars." The air was blue about the car for awhile, but the trainmen had a tomale supper. Now the operator has his messages repeated if he thinks there's the slightest chance of their being misconstrued.

BERLIN'S TYPICAL STREET.

What It Reveals of the Activities of the Great City.

The Linden chronicles in stone the history of Prussian kings and the Prussian people; it also epitomizes in a peculiar way the daily activities of Berlin, says a writer in Scribner. It is significant that the beautiful broad street, so particularly adapted for saunterers, should on week days have scarcely any life until the early hours of the afternoon. Berlin is then hard at work. We have in Berlin no counterpart of the boulevardier of Paris. Those fashionable loungers—who hold serious conferences with their valets as to which shade of attire will appear to greater advantage in that day's sunlight; who grow absorbed in the selection of a proper cravat; who, when they have brushed their teeth and trimmed their nails, in the morning, have about finished their day's work; who earn not a penny and spend a great deal—those worthy, amiable eccentrics, who give such a pleasant variety to the appearance of a street, are not found here at all.

During business hours you will see in Unter den Linden really nobody except provincials, foreigners and—of the city population — representatives of the wealthy class only, particularly ladies who are shopping in the most expensive places. Upon the middle promenade there will be maids and nurses with children playing around them, and upon the benches, beside old pensioned officials, the more doubtful figures of clerks out of work and pleasure seekers.

But all these come very far short of giving life to the wide, fine street, and would in no way justify the excessive strength of the armed force whose duty it is to maintain order and to facilitate the movement of traffic. For one sees, every ten paces, the dark blue uniform of a policeman, and in the middle of the crossings, sitting their horses firmly as bronze statues, the mounted police, the pride of the department. Really these fellows present a striking appearance. They have excellent horses, strong, sure-footed and swift, and they are all picked men, giants in fact, most of them with long, waving, full beards.

A HEROIC FIREMAN.

He Rescued Four Lives at a Single Fire in New York.

A hero in humble life was recognized in New York lately by the gift of a gold medal. He richly deserved it, a fact which appears in this record of his deeds, published in the Christian at Work:

A sergeant of fire patrol in this city, John R. Vaughan, was present at the fire in the Hotel Royal a month ago. At a window in one of the upper stories was gathered a group with anxious faces—a father, mother and child—waiting, perhaps, to die together.

At the next window, in an adjoining building appeared a sergeant of our patrol. The distance was too great to reach. Without hesitation he threw himself down, resting one arm upon the sill and entwining his leg around a telephone wire, fortunately conveniently near; with his other arm, one by one, he conducted this group of three over his prostrate body, as a bridge, to a window of safety.

His work was not yet done. Ascending the roof he discovered a man standing upon the sill of a window in another portion of the house, doubting whether to meet death by jumping or wait to be overtaken by the fire.

Shouting to him to wait and he would save him, Mr. Vaughan rushed to the street, and calling upon his comrades to follow, ascended to the roof of another adjoining building; hastily throwing off his coat, his companions holding him by his legs he threw himself head downward over the cornice, and with their assistance, raised this man of over two hundred pounds in weight to the roof. The rescue was completed; these lives were saved.

Mr. Vaughan was presented with a gold medal commemorating his heroism. And he richly deserved it. He was a true hero, and none the less so that he performed his deeds in the line of his duty.

ASTRIDE A CROCODILE.

The Way an African Captured a Huge Reptile.

A cayman from a neighboring lagoon had occasionally poached among our ducks, says the engineer of an estate in India, as reported in "Tales of Travel," and we had been for some days on the lookout for him. One morning we discovered him lounging in one of the ponds after a night's plunder.

I ran for my gun and fired at him. The shot merely stirred the old rogue up; he thrashed about the water for a minute and then left the pond and started for the morass.

I tried to get aim at his head, but was unable to do so. At this moment David, an African wainman, came up, and before I realized his purpose, he had thrown himself astride the crocodile, grabbed his fore paws and hold them doubled up across the creature's back.

The beast was immediately thrown upon his snout; and though able to use his hind feet freely and slap his tail about, he could not budge half a yard, his power being altogether spent in a fruitless endeavor to grub himself onward. He was obliged to move in a circle, and of course was confined pretty nearly to one spot.

The African kept his seat. He received some hard jerks, but as his seat was across the reptile's shoulders, he was well out of danger from jaws and tail so long as he held on.

"Shoot 'im! Me got 'im!" the fellow called to me.

I reloaded my gun, and getting good aim at the crocodile's head, soon put an end to his mischief. The old fellow measured fifteen feet.

Loaf Sugar in Morocco.

An important article of trade in Morocco is loaf sugar, which is in general demand for presents. Every person approaching a superior whose favor or good will it is desired to propitiate is bound to bring a gift. He cannot appear empty-handed, and the form that is most commonly taken by the givor is loaf sugar.

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